10. Complaisant; civilised; gentle; well bred; elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not coarse.
I heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew *civil* at her song. *Shakespeare.*
He was *civil* and well natured, never refusing to teach another. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where *civil* speech and soft persuasion hung. *Prior.*
11. Grave; sober; not gay or shewy.
Thus night oft see me in thy pale career,
'Till *civil* suited morn appear. *Milton's Poems.*
12. Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government; as, *civil* law.
No woman had it, but a *civil* doctor. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

CIVI'LIAN. *n. s.* [*civilis*, Lat.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.
The professors of that law, called *civilians*, because the civil law is their guide, should not be discountenanced nor discouraged. *Bacon's Advice to Villers.*
A depending kingdom is a term of art, unknown to all ancient *civilians*, and writers upon government. *Swift.*

CIVILISA'TION. *n. s.* [from *civil*.] A law, act of justice, or judgment, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary. *Harris.*

CIVI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *civil*.]
1. Freedom from barbarity; the state of being civilised.
The English were at first as stout and warlike a people as ever the Irish; and yet are now brought unto that *civility*, that no nation in the world excelleth them in all goodly conversation, and all the studies of knowledge and humanity. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin. *Davies on Ireland.*
Wherefoe'er her conquering eagles fled,
Arts, learning, and *civility* were spread. *Denham's Poems.*
2. Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour.
Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress;
Or else a rude despiser of good manners,
That in *civility* thou seem'st so empty? *Shak. As you like it.*
He, by his great *civility* and affability, wrought very much upon the people. *Clarendon, b.* viii.
I should be kept from a publication, did not what your *civility* calls a request, your greatness, command. *South.*
We, in point of *civility*, yield to others in our own houses. *Swift.*
3. Rule of decency; practise of politeness.
Love taught him shame; and shame, with love at strife,
Soon taught the sweet *civilities* of life. *Dryd. Cym. and Iphig.*

To CI'VILIZE. *v. a.* [from *civil*.] To reclaim from savageness and brutality; to instruct in the arts of regular life.
We send the graces and the muses forth,
To *civilize* and to instruct the North. *Waller.*
Musæus first, then Orpheus *civilize*
Mankind, and gave the world their deities. *Denham.*
Amongst those who are counted the *civilized* part of mankind, this original law of nature still takes place. *Locke.*
Osiris, or the Bacchus of the antients, is reported to have *civilized* the Indians, and reigned amongst them fifty-two years. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CI'VILIZER. *n. s.* [from *civilize*.] He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life; he that teaches the rules and customs of civility.
The *civilizers!*—the disturbers, say;—
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!
Proud vagabonds! *Philips's Briton.*

CI'VILLY. *adv.* [from *civil*.]
1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community; not naturally; not ecclesiastically; not criminally.
Men that are civil lead their lives after one common law; for that a multitude should, without harmony amongst themselves, concur in the doing of one thing; for this is *civilly* to live; or should manage community of life, it is not possible. *Hooker, b.* i. *p.* 46.
That accusation, which is publick, is either *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured; or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment. *Ayliffe.*
2. Politely; complaisantly; gently; without rudeness; without brutality.
I will deal *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden's Preface to his Fables.*
I would have had Almeria and Osmyn parted *civilly*; as if it was not proper for lovers to do so. *Collier's View of the Stage.*
He thought them folks that lost their way,
And ask'd them *civilly* to stay. *Prior.*
3. Without gay or gaudy colours.
The chambers were handsome and cheerful, and furnished *civilly*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

CIZE. *n. s.* [perhaps from *incisa*, Lat. shaped or cut to a certain magnitude.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form; often written *size*.
If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to some other *cize* or figure, then there is none of itself to give them the *cize* and figure which they have. *Grew's Cosmol. b.* i. *c.* 2.

CLACK. *n. s.* [*klatschen*, Germ. to rattle; to make a noise.]
1. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise; generally used, in contempt, for the tongue.
But still his tongue ran on,
And with its everlasting *clack*,
Set all mens ears upon the rack. *Hudibras, Part* ii. *canto* 2.
Fancy flows in, and muse flies high;
He knows not when my *clack* will lie. *Prior.*
2. *The* CLACK *of a Mill.* A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.
Says John, just at the hopper will I stand,
And mark the *clack* how justly it will sound. *Betterton.*

To CLACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To make a chinking noise.
2. To let the tongue run.

To CLACK. *v. a.* As to *clack wool*, is to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it to weigh less, and so yield the less custom to the king. *Cowel.*

CLAD. *part. pret.* [This participle, which is now referred to *clothe*, seems originally to have belonged to *cloden*, or some such word, like *kleeden*, Dutch.] Clothed; invested; garbed.
He had *clad* himself with a new garment. 1 *Kings* xi. 29.
Beyond
The flow'ry dale of Sibma, *clad* with vine. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
But virtue too, as well as vice, is *clad*
In flesh and blood. *Waller.*
To her the weeping heav'ns become serene;
For her the ground is *clad* in cheerful green. *Dryden.*
The courtiers were all most magnificiently *clad*. *Swift.*

To CLAIM. *v. a.* [*clamer*, French.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.
If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, no body can *claim* that obedience but he that can shew his right *Locke.*
We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it. *Locke.*
Poets have undoubted right to *claim*,
If not the greatest, the most lasting name. *Congreve.*

CLAIM. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A demand of any thing, as due.
You, in the right of lady Blanch your wife,
May then make all the *claim* that Arthur did. *Shak. K. John.*
Forsworn thyself! The traitor's odious name
I first return, and then disprove thy *claim*. *Dryden.*
Will he not, therefore, of the two evils chuse the least, by submitting to a master, who hath no immediate *claim* upon him, rather than to another, who hath already revived several *claims* upon him? *Swift.*
2. A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another.
Either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as good a *claim* to royalty as these. *Locke.*
3. In law.
A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another, or at the least out of his own: as *claim* by charter, *claim* by descent. *Cowel.*
4. The phrases are commonly to *make claim*, or to *lay claim*.
The king of Prussia *lays* in his *claim* for Neuf-Châtel, as he did for the principality of Orange. *Addison on Italy.*
If God, by his positive grant, gave dominion to any man, primogeniture can *lay* no *claim* to it, unless God so ordained. *Locke.*

CLA'IMABLE. *adj.* [from *claim*.] That which may be demanded as due.

CLA'IMANT. *n. s.* [from *claim*.] He that demands any thing as unjustly detained by another.

A CLA'IMER. *n. s.* [from *claim*.] He that makes a demand; he that requires any thing, as unjustly with-held from him.

CLAIR-OBSCURE. *n. s.* See CLARE-OBSCURE.

To CLA'MBER. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *climb*; as *climber*, *clamber*.] To climb with difficulty; as with both hands and feet.
The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
When you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the casements then. *Shakespeare.*
The men there do not without some difficulty *clamber* up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them. *Ray on the Creat.*
They were forced to *clamber* over so many rocks, and to tread upon the brink of so many precipices, that they were very often in danger of their lives. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 27.

To CLAMM. *v. a.* [in some provinces, to *cleam*, from cleaman, Sax. to glew together.] To clog with any glutinous matter.
A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they cloyed

cloyed and *clammed* themselves; 'till there was no getting out again. *L'Estrange, Fab.* cxxvi.
The sprigs were all dawbed with lime, and the birds *clammed* and taken. *L'Estrange.*

CLA'MMINESS. *n. s.* [from *clammy*.] Viscosity; viscidity; tenacity; ropiness.
A greasy pipkin will spoil the *clamminess* of the glew. *Moxon.*

CLA'MMY. *adj.* [from *clamm*.] Viscous; glutinous; tenacious; adhesive; ropy.
Bodies *clammy* and cleaving, are such as have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themselves. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 293.
Neither the brain nor spirits can conserve motion: the former is of such a *clammy* consistence, it can no more retain it than a quagmire. *Glanv. Scepf. c.* 6.
Aghast he wak'd, and, starting from his bed,
Cold sweats, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erspread. *Dryden.*
I drop with *clammy* sweat. *Dryden's Fables.*
Joyful thou'lt see
The *clammy* surface all o'er strown with tribes
Of greedy insects. *Philips.*
There is an unctuous *clammy* vapour that arises from the flum of grapes, when they lie mashed together in the vat, which puts out a light, when dipped into it. *Addison on Italy.*
The continuance of the fever, *clammy* sweats, paleness, and at last a total cessation of pain, are signs of a gangrene and approaching death. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CLA'MOROUS. *adj.* [from *clamour*.] Vociferous; noisy; turbulent; loud.
It is no sufficient argument to say, that, in urging these ceremonies, none are so *clamorous* as Papists, and they whom Papists suborn. *Hooker, b.* iv. *sect.* 9.
He kiss'd her lips
With such a *clamorous* smack, that at the parting
All the church eccho'd. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
At my birth
The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
Were strangely *clam'rous* in the frighted fields. *Shakespeare.*
With the *clam'rous* report of war,
Thus will I drown your exclamations. *Shakesp. Richard* III.
Then various elements against thee join'd,
In one more various animal combin'd,
And fram'd the *clam'rous* race of busy humankind. *Pope.*
A pamphlet that will settle the wavering, instruct the ignorant, and inflame the *clamorous*. *Swift.*

CLA'MOUR. *n. s.* [*clamor*, Latin.]
1. Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation.
Revoke thy doom,
Or whilst I can vent *clamour* from my throat,
I'll tell thee, thou do'st evil. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
The people grew then exorbitant in their *clamours* for justice. *King Charles.*
The Maid
Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd;
And weeping follow me, as thou do'st now,
With idle *clamours* of a broken vow. *Prior.*
2. It is used sometimes, but less fitly, of inanimate things.
Here the loud Arno's boist'rous *clamours* cease,
That with submissive murmurs glides in peace. *Addison.*

To CLA'MOUR. *v. n* [from the noun.] To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate; to roar in turbulence.
The obscure bird *clamour'd* the live-long night. *Shakesp.*
Clamour your tongues, and not a word more. *Shakespeare.*
Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribunitious manner; for that is to *clamour* counsels, not to inform them. *Bacon's Essay*, 21.

CLAMP. *n. s.* [*clamp*, French.]
1. A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of strength.
2. A quantity of bricks.
To burn a *clamp* of brick of sixteen thousand, they allow seven ton of coals. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To CLAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece of board cross the grain, the first board is *clamped*. Thus the ends of tables are commonly *clamped*, to preserve them from warping. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

CLAN. *n. s.* [probably of Scottish original: *klaan*, in the Highlands, signifies *children*.]
1. A family; a race.
They around the flag
Of each his faction, in their several *clans*,
Swarm populous, un-number'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ii.
Milton was the poetical son of Spenser, and Mr. Waller of Fairfax; for we have our lineal descents and *clans* as well as other families. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
2. A body or sect of persons, in a sense of contempt.
Patridge and the rest of his *clan* may hoot me for a cheat, if I fail in any single particular. *Swift's Predictions for* 1708.

CLA'NCULAR. *adj.* [*clancularius*, Latin.] Clandestine; secret; private; concealed; obscure; hidden.
Let us withdraw all supplies from our lusts, and not by any secret reserved affection give them *clancular* aids to maintain their rebellion. *Decay of Piety.*

CLANDESTINE. [*adj. clandestinus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; private; in an ill sense.
Tho' nitrous tempests, and *clandestine* death;
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath. *Blackm.*

CLANDE'STINELY. *adv.* [from *clandestine*.] Secretly; privately; in private; in secret.
There have been two printed papers *clandestinely* spread about, whereof no man is able to trace the original. *Swift.*

CLANG. *n. s.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A sharp, shrill noise.
With such a horrid *clang*
As on mount Sinai rang,
While the red fire and smould'ring clouds out brake. *Milton.*
An island, salt and bare,
The haunt of seals and orcs, and sea-mews *clang*. *Milton.*
What *clangs* were heard in German skies afar,
Of arms and armies rushing to the war. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*
Guns, and trumpets *clang*, and solemn sound
Of drums, o'ercame their groans. *Philips.*

To CLANG. *v. n.* [*clango*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud shrill noise.
Have I not in a pitched battle heard
Loud 'larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets *clang*. *Shakesp.*
The Libyans clad in armour, lead
The dance; and *clanging* swords and shields they beat. *Prior.*

To CLANG. *v. a.* To strike together with a noise.
The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous
Their mystick dance, and *clang'd* their sounding arms;
Industrious with the warlike din to quell
Thy infant cries. *Prior.*

CLA'NGOUR. *n. s.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A loud shrill sound.
In death he cried;
Like to a dismal *clangour* heard from far;
Warwick, revenge my death. *Shakesp. Henry* VI. *P.* iii.
With joy they view the waving ensigns fly;
And hear the trumpet's *clangour* pierce the sky. *Dryd. Æn.*

CLA'NGOUS. *adj.* [from *clang*.] Making a clang.
We do not observe the cranes, and birds of long necks, have any musical, but harsh and *clangous* throats. *Brown.*

CLANK. *n. s.* [from *clang*.] A loud, shrill, sharp noise, made by the collision of hard and sonorous bodies.
They were joined by the melodious *clank* of marrow-bone and clever. *Spectator*, N°. 617.

To CLAP. *v. a.* [clappan, Sax: *klappen*, Dutch.]
1. To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision.
Following the fliers,
With them he enters; who, upon the sudden,
Clapt to their gates. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Men shall *clap* their hands at him, and shall hiss him out of his place. *Job*, xxvii. 23.
Have you never seen a citizen, in a cold morning, *clapping* his sides, and walking before his shop? *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*
He crowing *clapp'd* his wings, th' appointed call
To chuck his wives together in the hall. *Dryden's Fables.*
Each poet of the air her glory sings,
And round him the pleas'd audience *clap* their wings. *Dryd.*
He had just time to get in and *clap* to the door, to avoid the blow. *Locke on Education.*
In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin dress't
His bending horns, and kindly *clapt* his breast. *Addison.*
Glad of a quarrel, straight I *clap* the door,
Sir, let me see your works and you no more. *Pope's Epistles.*
2. To add one thing to another, implying the idea of something hasty, unexpected, or sudden.
As summer weareth out, they *clap* mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and leg to leg; and so, after a sweet singing, fall down into lakes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
This pink is one of Cupid's carriers: *clap* on more sails; pursue. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Smooth temptations, like the sun, make a maiden lay by her veil and robe; which persecution, like the northern wind, made her hold fast, and *clap* close about her. *Taylor.*
If a man be highly commended, we think him sufficiently lessened, if we *clap* in, or folly, or infirmity into his account. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
Razor-makers generally *clap* a small bar of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish steel. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
The man *clapt* his fingers one day to his mouth, and blew upon them. *L'Estrange.*
His shield thrown by, to mitigate the smart;
He *clapp'd* his hand upon the wounded part. *Dryd. Æneid.*
If you leave some space empty for the air, then *clap* your hand upon the mouth of the vessel, and the fishes will contend to get uppermost in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*
It would be as absurd as to say, he *clapped* spurs to his horse at St. James's, and galloped away to the Hague. *Addison.*
By having their minds yet in their perfect freedom and indifferency, the likelier to pursue truth the better, having no bias yet *clapped* on to mislead them. *Locke.*
I have observed a certain chearfulness in as bad a system of features